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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/509,139	09/27/2004	Reddy Bandi Parthasaradhi	H1089/20010	1949
3000	7590	01/17/2008	EXAMINER	
CAESAR, RIVISE, BERNSTEIN, COHEN & POKOTILOW, LTD. 11TH FLOOR, SEVEN PENN CENTER 1635 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103-2212			CHANG, CELIA C	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1625				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
01/17/2008		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patents@crbcpc.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/509,139	PARTHASARADHI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Celia Chang	1625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 November 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Amendment and response filed by applicants dated Nov. 9, 2007 have been entered and considered carefully.

Claims 1-16 are pending.

2. The rejection of claims 1-4, 6-7, 15 under 35 USC 102(b) over US 4,943,590 is maintained for claims 1-2.

Please note that a product made by a process is still a product. Absent of side-by-side comparison, there is no evidence that mere deletion of the solvent acetone has actually produced a "different" product. In addition, please note that every single evidence in obtaining form I (see examples 1, 2, 5) is from acetone. Even if, applicants deleted acetone from the process claims, such deletion does not obviate the anticipation since applicants' product was produced by identical process as the prior art.

3. The amendment of claims 1-4, 6-7 and 15 necessitated the following new ground of rejection.

Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claims 3-4, 6-7, 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

"The standard for determining whether the specification meets the enablement requirement [in accordance with the statute] was cast in the Supreme Court decision of *Mineral Separation v. Hyde*, 242 U.S. 261, 270 (1916) which postured the question: is the experimentation needed to practice the invention undue or unreasonable? That standard is still the one to be applied. *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

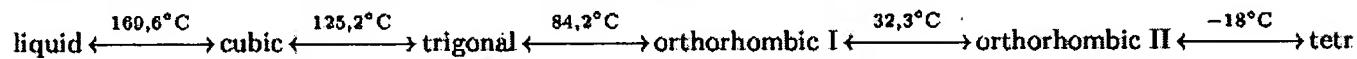
Accordingly, even though the statute does not use the term "undue experimentation," it has been interpreted to require that the claimed invention be enabled so that any person skilled in the art can make and use the invention without undue experimentation. *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d at 737, 8 USPQ2d at 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988). See also *United States v. Telecommunications, Inc.*, 857 F.2d 778, 785, 8 USPQ2d 1217, 1223 (Fed. Cir. 1988) ("The test of enablement is whether one reasonably skilled in the art could make or use the invention from the disclosures in the patent coupled with information known in the art without undue experimentation.").

Based on the level of skill as stated in the state of the art reference *Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology* Copyright © 2002 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., pp. 95-147, Article Online Posting Date: August 16, 2002, the amount of guidance in the specification, the disclosure does not contain sufficient information to enable one skilled in the pertinent art for recovery of such a product as claimed.

Specifically, the amount of guidance or direction needed to enable an invention is inversely related to the amount of knowledge in the state of the art as well as the predictability in the art. *In re Fisher*, 427 F.2d 833, 839, 166 USPQ 18, 24 (CCPA 1970). The "amount of guidance or direction" refers to that information in the application, as originally filed, that teaches exactly how to make or use the invention. The more that is known in the prior art about the nature of the invention, how to make, and how to use the invention, and the more predictable the art is, the less information needs to be explicitly stated in the specification. In contrast, if little is known in the prior art about the nature of the invention and the art is unpredictable, the specification would need more detail as to how to make and use the invention in order to be enabling. In the field of chemistry generally, there may be times when the well-known unpredictability of chemical reactions will alone be enough to create a reasonable doubt as to the accuracy of a particular broad statement put forward as enabling support for a claim. This will especially be the case where the statement is, on its face, contrary to generally accepted scientific principles. Most often, additional factors, such as the teachings in pertinent references, will be available to substantiate any doubts that the asserted scope of objective enablement is in fact commensurate with the scope of protection sought and to support any demands based thereon for proof."

In the instant case, the state of the art of polymorph recovery is highly unpredictable. See for example *Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology* Copyright © 2002 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., pp. 95-147, Article Online Posting Date: August 16, 2002. This article indicates that many uncertain factors determine morphology, and specifically that the appearance of the crystalline product and its processing characteristics (such as washing and filtration) are affected by crystal habit (i.e., the general shape of a crystal). Relative growth rates of the faces of a crystal determine its shape. Faster growing faces become smaller than slower growing faces and, in the extreme case, may disappear from the crystal altogether. Growth rates depend on the presence of impurities, rates of cooling, temperature, solvent, mixing, and supersaturation. Furthermore, the importance of each of these factors may vary from one crystal face to another, see page 114.

The reference also teaches that polymorphism is a condition wherein crystalline form is intimately associated with processing ("Polymorphism is a condition in which chemically identical substances may crystallize into different forms. Each form is, however, only stable (thermodynamically) in a certain range of temperature and pressure. In the case of ambient pressure, eg, ammonium nitrate exhibits four changes in form between -18 and 125°C:



Transitions from one polymorphic form to another may be accompanied by changes in process conditions (temperature, pressure, shear or solution composition), transitions from one polymorphic form to another and lead to formation of a solid product with unacceptable properties (eg, melting point or dissolution rate).

If the product made by using ethylacetate, methyl tert-butyl ether and acetonitrile is different from the product made using acetone, then, such product must be supported by side-by-side comparison with the prior art product made by acetone. In the instant case, the product being claimed by the process with acetone and without acetone as now amended, was declared by oath to be "identical". Every exemplification wherein form I was obtained employed acetone (see examples 1, 2, 5). No where in the specification provided description or enablement as to what is the product being made by using ethylacetate, methyl tert-butyl ether and acetonitrile.

The instant specification, however, provided no description or enablement that the instantly amended process would produce form I as described by examples 1,2 or 5 which used acetone.

Then, claims 1-2 would be considered to be *new matter* since a product which is different from those made in acetone was not disclosed.

If such product made by using ethylacetate, methyl tert-butyl ether and acetonitrile is identical to the prior art product, then, the prima facie obviousness of employing different but operable solvent is self evidenced in supporting the rejection of claims 1-16 under 35 USC 103(a) which will be maintained in the following.

4. The rejection of claims 10, 13, 16 under 35 USC 102(e) over US 6,916,941 is maintained for reason of record.

A product cannot be separated from its innate nature such as the physical properties of the product i.e. x-ray diffraction pattern. Please note that the product as disclosed by the specification was made by any alcoholic solvent. Therefore, the mere deletion of ethanol from the process of making does not obviate the anticipation. If the product which is made by methanol or isopropyl alcohol is a different product from the one made by ethanol, only a side-by-side comparison of the instant product with the prior art product can support such an allegation.

5. Claims 1-4, 6-7, 10, 13, 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventors, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

If the form I made by using ethylacetate, methyl tert-butyl ether and acetonitrile is different from the product made using acetone which is supported by side-by-side comparison

with the prior art product made by acetone, then, such product and process are new matter because the specification declares under oath that the same identical product was made.

If the form II made by using methanol or isopropanol is different from the product made using ethanol which is supported by side-by-side comparison with the prior art product made by ethanol, then, such product and process are new matter because the specification declares under oath that the same identical product was made.

6. Claims 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claims contain subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The standard for determining whether the specification meets the enablement requirement was cast in the Supreme Court decision of *Mineral Separation v. Hyde*, 242 U.S. 261, 270 (1916), where the Supreme Court looked to whether the experimentation needed to practice an invention was undue or unreasonable. *Id.* An invention must be described so that any person skilled in the art can make and use the invention without undue experimentation. *In re Wands*, 858 F.2d at 737, 8 USPQ2d at 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988). As stated in the MPEP 2164.01(a) “There are many factors to be considered when determining whether there is sufficient evidence to support a determination that a disclosure does not satisfy the enablement requirement and whether any necessary experimentation is “undue”. The analysis must consider all the evidence related to each of these factors, and any conclusion of nonenablement must be based on the evidence as a whole. *Id.* at 740, *Id.* at 1407. The factors to be considered herein are those set forth as the *In re Wands*, 8 USPQ 2nd 1400 (1988) decision.

The analysis is applied to the instant case.

Nature of invention

The claims are drawn to “stable” pharmaceutical composition of crystalline product. Keeping products in its crystalline nature in a pharmaceutical composition is highly unpredictable and empirical.

The state of the art and predictability

The state of the art supported by per ponderous of evidence that *stable* composition keeping the crystalline "form" in a pharmaceutical composition must be supported by factual evidence:

Muzaffar et al. p.60 "At any one temperature and pressure only one crystal form of a drug is stable and any other polymorph existing under these conditions will convert to the stable form " And p.63-65 (a)-(h) pharmaceutical preparing processes affect polymorphism;

Jain et al. p.322-326, manufacturing processes that affect polymorphs ;

Doelker et al. abstract, "One may also observe changes in technology or pharmaceutical properties that are due to polymorphic environmental conditions undergone by the product or the dosage form"

Doelker et al. abstract "...a given drug, although chem. well defined, may exhibits quite different behavior. Process conditions (grinding, tableting, granulations, drying) may also affect secondary properties of the drug, such as compactibility, wettability, solv., dissolution rate, bioavailability and even pharmacological, activity."

Otsuke et al. p.852 ~ ...in formulation studies and the method preparing CBZ has been shown to affect the drug's pharmaceutical properties through the polymorphic phase transformation of the bulk CBZ powder during the manufacturing process"

Therefore, the state of the art evidenced that in possession of a crystalline pharmaceutical composition which maintains the crystalline form of the compound must be supported by physical measurement of such a composition with the desired crystalline characteristics being observed in the actual composition for which an operable carrier was included.

The amount of guidance and working examples

The specification, provided no composition for which an operable carrier would maintain stability of the crystalline forms. The specification provided no carrier, process or how such crystalline characteristics can be maintained in a stable environment as to be in possession of such a composition.

7. The rejection of claims 1-16 under 35 USC 103(a) over Boegesoe et al. '590 or Christensen et al. '941 in view of Cheronis supplemented with Sanches '613, Rock et al. '011 or H umbel et al.'686 is maintained for reasons of record.

The gist of applicants' argument is that *each* reference differed from the claims and there is no reasonable expectation of success when prior art processes were modified. Applicants attention is drawn to that the all references recited in the rejection are analogous art. One skilled

in the art is deemed to be aware of all the alternative choices of solvents for crystallization of (S)-citalopram oxalate. The motivation of obtaining purer, better crystals would have suggested to one skilled in the art to employ those alternative choices of solvents *explicitly* disclosed by Sanches, Rock or H umbel during crystallization of citalopram oxalate with the expectation that crystalline forms would be resulted. Such *prima facie* obviousness cannot be negated just because one gives the crystalline product obtained from alternative solvents a different name, a measurement of its physical properties. As it is well recognized by artisan in the field that "More than half of the pharmaceutical compds exhibits polymorphism..." (see Doelker CA138 supra) or "...in the strictest sense, polymorphs arethe same pure substance..." and patentability of new crystalline forms are normally granted on the basis of an advantage in terms of stability, formulation, solubility.....etc. (see Brittain p.2, 185). In other words, even if the *prima facie* modified process produced a different crystalline form it is obvious absent of comparative data.

8. Applicants amendments necessitated the new grounds of rejections.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Celia Chang, Ph. D. whose telephone number is 571-272-0679. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm.

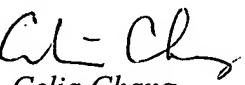
Application/Control Number:
10/509,139
Art Unit: 1625

Page 9

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Janet L. Andres, Ph. D., can be reached on 571-272-0867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

OACS/Chang
Jan. 9, 2008


Celia Chang
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1625